

**UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION**

*of*

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**DUAL-MODE TRANSMITTER**

## **DUAL-MODE TRANSMITTER**

### **CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

The present application is a continuation-in-part of commonly assigned copending U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/382,783, which was filed on August 25, 1999, by  
5 George Derome for a DUAL-MODE TRANSMITTER and is hereby incorporated by reference.

### **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to emergency and non-emergency transmitters, in particular, to dual-mode transmitters for short-range override of commercial broadcast in moving  
10 vehicles.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Emergency vehicles, responding to accidents or fires, and police in pursuit often pose heightened danger to those involved at the focus of the emergency and to the popu-  
15 lation around and moving toward the scene of the emergency. Typically, the surrounding population may be completely unaware of the potential dangers approaching them or to-wards which they are moving, and unnecessarily place themselves at risk of injury, and potentially interfere with the emergency response. Furthermore, if they are unaware in the events outside their vehicle and are instead involved with entertainment from a local ra-  
20 dio broadcast, they will further delay taking appropriate evasive or defensive action.

Simple tone-modulated warning transmitters which sweep the broadcast bands often sound like common man-made interference, thereby offering insufficient informa-  
tion to the listener to determine that there is an emergency and what action could or

should be taken. Moreover, if the listener cannot determine that an emergency exist, such simple warning systems will only distract and annoy the listeners, causing them to be even less responsive to the nearby emergency. Also, the sweep or stepping of a single carrier through the broadcast band(s) favors simple alarm tone modulation as alarm voice  
5 messages would never be heard in their entirety if complete coverage of the broadcast band(s) by a single swept carrier is to be provided in reasonable time.

Full band transmissions which saturate the entire broadcast band(s) require significant amounts of carefully controlled radiated power to be effective at anyone frequency. Moreover, in the event of multiple emergency vehicles responding to the same  
10 emergency, with each emitting the same full-band alarm signal, the multiple signals will cause interference when they are in or near the same location, and thus cancel each other or cause confusion to those receiving the full band alarm signal, thereby increasing rather than reducing the danger to the nearby population.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 The alarm transmitter according to the present invention comprises a first signal generator for simultaneously providing a plurality of selectively (*e.g.* regularly or arbitrarily) spaced carriers having frequency spacings corresponding to the individual channels of the band to be covered and selectively providing amplitude modulation when used for the AM broadcast band, and a second signal generator providing an FM modulated  
20 signal, which when combined with the signal from the first signal generator, covers various portions of the PM broadcast band to provide complete coverage thereof. Thus, the present invention provides a frequency-agile, multi-carrier, multi-mode and multi-band alarm transmitter having a selectable voice message which overrides broadcast signals as received by vehicle listeners in the vicinity of vehicles responding to the emergency, or  
25 otherwise receiving special municipal information.

A plurality of signals are generated in a portion of a selected band and modulated, according to the selected band mode, with a pre-stored and selectable voice alarm message(s). According to the present invention, the portion of the band is changed to provide coverage of the entire broadcast band, the broadcast band is also changed, and/or the

message is changed to provide effective emergency notification to vehicles and/or listeners in proximity (up to a maximum legal range) of the responding emergency vehicle issuing the alarm transmission.

The present invention also incorporates an Emergency Alert System (EAS)/Radio  
5 Data Standard (RDS) decoder that monitors appropriate local EAS/RDS frequencies for emergency signals. If an EAS/RDS signal is detected, the present invention deactivates its transmitter until such time as the EAS/RDS transmission has ceased. This EAS/RDS decoder permits override of the local emergency transmission by EAS/RDS transmissions.

## 10                   **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The above and further advantages of invention may be understood by referring to the following description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like reference numerals indicate identical or functionally similar elements:

Fig. 1 is a schematic block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of the present  
15 invention;

Fig. 2A is a time-domain plot of a non-optimized waveform relevant to the first signal generator of the embodiment of Fig. 1;

Fig. 2B is a time-domain plot of an optimized waveform relevant to the first signal generator of the embodiment of Fig. 1; and

20 Fig. 3 is a flowchart detailing the steps of a program performed in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF AN ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENT**

One embodiment 100 of the dual-mode alarm transmitter according to the present  
25 is shown in Fig. 1, wherein an Amplitude Modulated (AM) signal is provided which has frequency components substantially coinciding with the individual channel frequencies in the AM broadcast band and in sufficient plurality to cover substantially the entire AM broadcast band. A wave shape, preselected for particular spectral components is loaded

into a wave RAM 54 from the microprocessor 90 via buffer 88 when the transmitter is prepared for transmission into a particular broadcast band. The data output from the wave RAM 54 is received by a digital-to-analog converter (DAC) 56 which provides an analog output signal having the desired frequency components, and provides amplitude modulation (via the DAC reference signal input) according to an analog message signal received.

The analog message signal is provided by an analog audio memory 66 (or equivalent) such as an ISD1416, which provides one or more pre-stored or recordable voice, tone or other audible messages as controlled by the microprocessor 90. In addition, a microphone 67 signal may be substituted by manual switch override (not shown) for broadcast of explicit emergency directions or other information.

The wave RAM 54 is clocked (sequentially addressed by counter 52) at a high rate, *e.g.* at least several MHz when enabled by the microprocessor 90 to provide a DAC signal output 58 in the range of interest, *e.g.* 100 KHz to 4 MHz in the present embodiment. A low-pass filter (LPF) 59 ( $F_c = 4$  MHz) follows to remove any incidental spurious signals from the DAC output 58.

According to this embodiment of the present invention, the waveform stored in the wave RAM 54 is clocked at a substantially constant rate, yet produces a DAC 56 output signal having selected frequency components which substantially coincide with selected AM channels (*e.g.* every 10 KHz) over substantially the entire AM broadcast band. Alternate embodiments provide segmenting the AM broadcast band into multiple, periodically selected band sections comprising contiguous blocks of frequency components for contiguous channels, for interleaved groups of frequencies (*e.g.* every other band channel) or for combinations thereof, and may be provided by selected waveforms stored in the wave RAM 54. In the embodiments providing alternating groups of frequencies, another specified waveform is loaded into the wave RAM 54 for the selected corresponding frequency set.

The exemplary wave shape providing the desired frequency composition (*e.g.* at the broadcast band channel and spacing frequencies), is exemplified by waveform 102, which has a crest factor ratio of maximum to minimum signal, (*e.g.* 4.8 for Fig. 2A) provides undesired modulation clipping and other non-linearities resulting in undesired in-

termulation products, wasting energy at the transmitted output and providing spurious spectral output which would require additional filtering to remove or reduce such unwanted spectral components to acceptable levels. According to the present invention, the exemplary waveform 104 (Fig. 2B) has adjusted carrier phase relationships to provide the desired output signals and provide a markedly improved crest factor (*e.g.* from 4.8 to 2.6 for the waves shown) to reduced transmitted signal intermodulation products and to spread the remaining intermodulation products over a wider band of frequencies at a lower amplitude.

According to an illustrative embodiment of the present invention, the set of carriers to be produced is selected (to coincide with the desired band frequencies) as a sum of sine waves. Then, the phase of each wave is changed randomly in a Monte Carlo-style process. After each set of random changes to each set of carriers, a figure of merit (*e.g.* amplitude variance) is computed. The figure of merit is computed by dividing a trial waveform into segments (*e.g.* ten) in the time domain, and the RMS voltage is computed for each of the segments. The statistical variance (*i.e.* the figure of merit) is computed for the set of RMS voltages, and minimized to spread the energy in the waveform evenly in the time domain. The process repeats until the figure of merit ceases to improve significantly.

Thus the crest factor is reduced, providing a 20 dB to 40 dB reduction in the peak amplitudes of the intermodulation products outside the frequency range of the set of carriers being produced, depending on the spacing of the carriers and results of the optimization process. Alternate embodiments according to the present invention provide a wave shape further optimized by varying randomly the center frequencies of each carrier by a small amount (*e.g.* 0.1% to 1.0 %), which further spreads out the intermodulation products, yielding an additional 5 -10 dB reduction in the peak value of each intermodulation product in some frequency regions. Moreover, the small variation in center frequency is insignificant to the reception of the transmitted signal.

The amplitude-modulated signal provided by the DAC 56 is amplified by amplifiers 76, 80 and sent via switch 86B, or via the mixer 74 with the oscillator 70 disabled, to the switch 84 via switches 86C and 86D, and low-pass filters 80 and 62 ( $F_c = 1.2/1.6$

MHz) to restrict the radiated power to the (AM) band to be covered. The amplifiers 76, 80 are typically IC or discrete components selected to provide a sufficient AM power output, *i.e.* several hundred milliwatts in this embodiment.

A frequency modulated multi-carrier alarm signal is provided in the present embodiment 100 by loading the wave RAM 54 with a signal having frequency components which coincide to multiples of the FM broadcast band channel spacing, *e.g.* 200 KHz in the U.S., and a sufficient bandwidth to cover a substantial portion of the FM band, *e.g.* 4 MHz and having the desired crest factor as described, above. The DAC 56 output signal is received by a mixer which also receives a selectable frequency signal from a frequency synthesizer, comprising a voltage controlled oscillator (VCO) 70, amplifier 68B and frequency synthesizer divider and phase detector 72, as controlled by the microprocessor 90. The mixer 74 provides both upper and lower sidebands from the signals mixed. For example, a 4 MHz wide signal (from DAC 56) and a 92.1 MHz signal from the VCO 70 provides a broad group of signals within the range of 88.1 -96.1 MHz, thereby covering a substantial portion of the FM band. The frequency synthesizer is then adjusted by the microprocessor 90 to provide a higher frequency signal, *e.g.* 98 MHz to provide a mixer 74 output signals in the range of 94.1 - 102.1 MHz, and then a final VCO frequency, *e.g.* 104 MHz to provide coverage of the remaining 100.1-107.9 MHz portion of the FM band, with overlap (as illustrated) if desired.

The many signals from the mixer 74 within the portion (*e.g.* 8 MHz wide) of the FM band are all simultaneously frequency modulated by adding an audio signal from the audio memory 66 to the amplifier 68B which also receives the phase detector (error) signal used within the frequency synthesizer circuit. The FM signals from the mixer 74 are received by the switch 84 via switches 86C and 96D after sufficient amplification by amplifiers 76, 80 and filtering by low-pass ( $F_c = 120$  MHz) and band-pass filters (80 -120 MHz), 78 and 82 respectively, to provide an acceptable FM transmitted signal of several hundred milliwatts power, in the present embodiment of Fig. 1. While the present embodiment incorporates wide-band, linear amplifiers 76, 25 80 for both the AM and FM bands, alternate embodiments may comprise separately configured amplifiers for the respective band and mode of modulation.

When the radiated AM/FM signal is radiated by a single antenna shared with a vehicle radio 60, the antenna 64 is selected by switch 84 to provide the transmitted signal according to a control unit 90 signal. When AM band coverage is desired, switches 86A and 86B disable the FM signal from proceeding by grounding, and when FM band coverage is desired, the AM signal is inhibited, or grounded as shown, at points in the signal path, such as before the power amplifiers 60 and 80 and elsewhere, which prevent emission of the AM signal and prevent AM modulation of the DAC 56 output. Also included in the illustrative embodiment is a receive antenna 94 that is interconnected with an exemplary Emergency Alert System (EAS) or Radio Data Standard (RDS) decoder 92. The EAS/RDS decoder 92 monitors appropriate local frequencies for EAS/RDS transmissions. As used herein, the term EAS/RDS should be taken to mean any form of digital emergency transmission standard, including, for example, the Radio Broadcast Data standard (RBDS), described in *United States RBDS Standard*, dated June 8, 1993 by the National Radio Systems Committee. If an EAS/RDS transmission is detected, the decoder 92 actuates switch 84 to disable the emergency transmitter from broadcasting over antenna 64. In alternative embodiments, decoder may activate radio 60 so that the EAS/RDS message is heard by the occupants of the emergency vehicle.

Fig. 3 shows the steps of an exemplary procedure 300 performed by a program executing on the microprocessor 90 in this illustrative embodiment. The selection of the predetermined waveform for the corresponding AM or FM band or band segment is determined at step 152 by the microprocessor 90. If the band or band portion is in the FM band, step 154, the Phase-Locked Loop frequency synthesizer is tuned at step 156 for the appropriate frequency as discussed above. The FM power amplifier 80 is enabled at step 158 and the voice (audio) message is selected and begun at step 160. Once the message is played, the decoder 92 scans the appropriate EAS/RDS frequencies in step 162. A determination is made in step 164 whether there is an EAS/RDS message. If there is a message, the procedure branches to step 166 and waits until the EAS/RDS transmission ends before continuing to step 168 and selecting the next set of frequencies. If no EAS/RDS message is being transmitted in step 164, the procedure continues to step 168. The next set of frequencies is selected at step 168. According to the preferred embodiment, the selection of the various AM and FM band or band portions is selected in a permutation to

provide non-sequential band coverage, yet frequently enough to provide a message to all portions of the AM and FM broadcast band. In the present embodiment, the transmitter according to the present invention provides complete coverage of the u.s. AM and FM broadcast bands within 9 seconds for a 1.5 second message with each of the two bands covered in thirds.

While the present embodiment is implemented partially in analog and partially in digital circuitry, alternate embodiments which include corresponding equivalent digital (*e.g.* a digital audio memory and/or amplitude modulator, etc.) or analog circuitry (*e.g.* a portion of the control unit, or wave RAM, etc.) are also within the scope of the present invention. Additionally, the terms EAS and RDS may be taken to include any acceptable emergency broadcasting standard including, for example, the Radio Broadcast Data Standard (RDBS). Modifications and substitutions of the present invention by one of ordinary skill in the art are within the scope of the invention, which is not to be limited except by the claims which follow.

What is claimed is: